## Terms of the Enquirer.

The Enquirer is published DAILY and SEMI-EKLY. For the Daily Paper, seven dollars per an-allowed at the rate of eight dollars if taken for a short-ser of than one year. For the Semi-Weekly, five one or annum, and Three Dollars for six months, caule in advance, to be paid in the office, or remitted by a post paid; or Six Dollars per annum at the end of

All dues to this office may be remitted per mail, and available Bank notes, at the risk of the Edise periogs of all letters being paid by the writers,—osage of a single letter is scarcely of any account writer. It is the accumulation of postage, in an large business, which operates as a serious tax

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
IN THE DAILY ENQUIRER—For one square of area lines, or less, first insertion, fifty cents, and their succeeding insertion twenty-five cents—il insertione a week, twice a week, or three times a week,

even and a half cents.

ifft Small-WEEKLY—One square of sixteen of less, first insertion, 75 cents; for each continuor, 50 cents, orders from a distance must be accompanied with the latter pay, or satisfactory references, to insure execu-

of All Obtuaries and Marriages from the country, shenever the party's hand-writing is unknown at this Office, must be authenticated by the endorsation of the must be authenticated by the challength of the later in the neighborhood, or they will in no case lished. Every measure, that has been taken to impositions and quizzes, has proved heretofore ling. We must, therefore, insist, is such a case, he communication being certified by the name of stanster, written on the back of the letter.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR AGUE AND

FEVER .- No Cure, vo Pau! DR PRICE'S AGUE AND FEVER PILLS are warranted to core Ague and Fever in from twenty to norty hours, it directions are followed. Ten Pills have frequently permanently cured the worst cases: in a instance have therty been known to fail. They are preserted from simole vegetable medicines. Each box contains twenty Pills. Price \$1 per lox; or \$7 per dozen. Planters and Farmers would find it to their interest to keep a suspiy on hand, as they may thus save large Doctors' Bills. The Pills can be put up in neat letter packages, and sent by mail at letter postage. The proprietors, in order to prevent counterfeits and imposition, are determined not to establish agencles. All orders must be attended with the cash, post paid, and directed to Dr. C. J. KENWORTHY & CO.,

Bank Street, Petersourg, Virginia.

N. B. The money will be returned in every case of failure. PRICE'S AGUE AND FEVER PILLS are war

SALE OF THE PORTSMOUTH AND ROANOKE RAILROAD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Stockholders of the Portsmouth and Roanoke Railroad Company having, at a special meeting, convened in the town of Portsmouth on the 16th day of April list, given their assent to a sale of the said Railroad, according to the provisions of the "Act directing the Board of Public Works to sell the Portsmouth and the Board of Public Works to sell the Portsmouth and Roamke Railroad, and incorporating the pinchasers thereof by the name of the Seaboard and Portsmouth Railroad"—passed February 27th, 1848, a copy of which is hereto subjoined—public notice is nereby given, to all whom it may concern, that the President and Directors of the Board of Public Works will, by their agent, proceed on Fif1DAY, the 4th day of September next, at 12 octock, before the Court House of Norfolk county, in the towar of Portsmouth, to sell, by public auction, on the terms, limitations and provisions set forth in said act, "all the extate, property, and effects of every nature and kind whatsoever, and wheresoever situated or being, embraced by the mortgages executed by the Portsmouth and Roanoke Railroad Company to the President and Directors of the Board of Public Works," particularly specified in the said act. secified in the said act. Such title only will be conveyed to the purchaser a

of Public Works. J. BROWN, Jr., 2d Auditor.
Meno.—The portion of this road which lies in North
Carolina is claimed adversely to the mortgages of the
Board of Public Works, by persons who profess to hold
it under the laws of North Carolina. If is to be understood that the life to such portion is to be adjudicated
according to the laws and by the Courts of that State,
and must be taken at the purchaser's own hazard.

2d Auditor's Office, July 3d, 1846.

The following is a copy of the act referred to in the foregoing notice:
CHAP. IIS.—An act directing the Board of Public
Works to sell the Portsmouth and Roanoke Railroad,
and incorporating the purchasers thereof by the name
of the Seaboard and Portsmouth Railroad
[Passed February 27, 1846]

1. Be it emacted, that so soon as the Stockholders of he "Portsmouth and Roanoke Railroad Company," or majority thereof, in any general meeting, or special

other case decided by the said Circuit Superior Court of Unancery for the Richmond Circuit.

3. The corporate existence of the Portsmouth and Boanoke Railroad Company, notwithstanding any sale that may be made under this act, shall be continued so far as it may be necessary in its name to conduct, or to institute and carry on any suit or suits, to its or their final completion and satisfaction.

4. Be it further enacted, That the sale of said road shall be made by the Board of Public Works in all respects, (not hereinbefore provided for.) as provided in the general law passed the eighteenth day of March, eighteen hundred and forty-one; and the said Board shall bid for the road such price as they shall think the value thereof.

and their order shall be obligatory on either or both of the said Companies: Provided, The stockholders of the Petersburg Railroad Company, in general meeting, agree

7. Be it Jurther enacted, That, in case the authorities of the Stave of North Carolina shall, at any time, by legal process or otherwise, deprive the Petersburg Railroad Company of any of the privileges and advantages of its charter, obtained from that State, by any act here tofore done, or omitted to be done by the said Petersburg Railroad. tofore done, or omitted to be done by the said Petersburg Railroad Company, or by any means whatsoever prevent the aforesaid Petersburg Railroad Company from Conducting their operations on so much of their railroad as new within the State of North Carolina, or on any part thereof, by reason of any act heretofore done, or omitted to be done by the Petersburg Railroad Company, then all the rights, privileges and immunities hereby stanted to the aforesaid Scaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company shall cease and be determined until the State of North Carolina shall reinstate the Petersburg Railroad Company in all the privileges granted them in the several arts passed for their benefit by the said State, or until the Legislature of Virginia shall otherwise direct: The Legislature of Virginia shall otherwise direct:—
Presided, Asserse, That this section shall not be in force
must the Petersburg Railroad Company shall agree to the
shird section of this act, which confers on the Board of
Fublic Works the power so to regulate from time to time
the fare for passengers or each railroad between Weidon and Baltimore and Weidon and Petersburg, as to
prevent an injurious competition. event an injurious competition.

8. This act shall be in force from the passing thereof.

1. B. Ja., 2d Aud.

TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1846. SENATE.

After the presentation of petitions, the bill granting the right of pre-emption to actual settlers on the lands acquired by treaty from the Miami Indians in Indiana, was read a third time and

The joint resolution of the House providing that after the termination of the session, the public printing shall be done by contract, at the lowest bid, etc, was discussed and finally passed.
Several private bills having been indefinitely postponed, the Senate resumed the consideration of the Sub-Treasury bill.

The question pending was on an amendment to the effect, that in case the drafts cannot be exchanged for gold and silver at par, the disbursing officer shall be at liberty to pay them to the Government creditors.

A long debate ensued, of no general interest. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The first business in order was the Warehouse

bill from the Senate. Mr. Hopkins moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed till to-morrow, which motion was agreed to. After the passage of some private bills, Mr. Thomasson, in pursuance of notice, introduced a bill to provide for the establishment of a post-road from the District of Columbia to the Oregon Ter-

ritory.

The bill was then read and referred to the committee on post offices and post roads. The House then went into committee, and resumed the consideration of the bill to amend the

postage act of 1845. Mr. Tibbatts moved that the committee be discharged from the consideration of the bill; which motion prevailed.

The bill was then considered in the House, wherein Mr. Hainlin pressed sundry amendments he desired to make to the bill.

Mr. Rathbun moved to lay the bill on the table. It was negatived—yeas 86, nays 97.

The amendment of Mr. Hamlin, and also the amendment of Mr. Hopkins, were reported.

The question then being on the engrossment of

the bill, Mr. Owen moved to reconsider the vote on the rejection of the amendment of Mr. Hopkins.

The House by a vote of 94 to 84, laid the motion to reconsider on the table. The effect of this was to take the bill from the consideration of the House, till to-morrow. The amendment of the Senate to the bill rela-

tive to Java coffee and the refunding of certain Spanish tonnage duties, was agreed to. So the The French Spoliation Bill from the Senate,

was briefly debated in Committee of the Whole, and reported without any action thereon. The bill from the Senate providing for the payment of treasury notes fraudulently taken from the New Orleans Custom House some time ago, was taken up and passed. The House then ad-

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.1

WASHINGTON, July 30, 8 P. M. TREASURY BILL .- In the Senate, after the close of my report, the pending amendments to the Sub Treasury Bill having been rejected, it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

PROBABLE VETO.—It is positively asserted here this evening, that the President will send in a message to-morrow, vetoing the River and Harbor Improvement Bill. This bill, it will be re-membered, appropriates \$30,000 for the improvement of the harbor of Baltimore. It has been in

FRIDAY, July 31, 1846. The first hour was occupied by the considera-tion of private and local bills, of no special importance.

After several ineffectual attempts to take up various bills, the Senate resumed the considera-tion of the bill to incorporate the Texan Navy.

The question pending was on the motion of Mr. Huntington, when the bill was last up, for its indefinite postponement.

In opposition to the bill, it had been argued that the term "navy." as understood in the Con-

vention, meant the vessels only, and that the Government of the United States was not bound to admit the officers of the Texan Navy. Among those who advocated the bill was Mr.

Among those who advocated the bill was will. Calhoun. He argued that the term "navy" included the personnel, as well as the materiel, and the General Government was bound in good faith to admit the Texan officers into our pavy with After further discussion, the motion to postpone ndefinitely was carried—yeas 31, nays 18.
Some private bills having been reported, the

Senate resumed the consideration of the Sub-Treasury bill, the question being on ordering it By general consent the bill was read a third

Mr. Evans took the floor, and made a long speech explanatory of his objections to various portions of the Sub-Treasury bill. He was followed by Mr. Huntington in oppoition to the bill.

Mr. Davis suggested that, as it was now late, would be better that the Senate adjourn. Mr. Me Duffie proposed an Executive session. Mr. Lewis expressed a desire, in case the Sub-Freasury bill was to be deferred until to-morrow,

o take up the naval appropriation bill. The Senate accordingly (the Sub-Treasury bill having been passed by informally) proceeded to the consideration, as in committee of the whole, of the naval appropriation bill, which had been reported back from the Committee on Finance with sundry amendments. Several nendments were read and agreed to; after which

the Senate adjou ned.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. A call of the House was moved this morning for the purpose of testing the strength of the paries upon the bill providing for a Warehousing system, which was the special order of the day and the bill providing for the payment of French The motion to proceed to the speci Spoliations.

order prevailed, by the vote of 88 to 80. Mr. Hopkins, of Va., was called to the Chair, and the bill was commenced on. Mr. Hilliard of Alabama opened the debate in opposition to the bill, and made an attack upon he Tariff of 1842.

Mr. Smith of Conn. defended the Tariff of 1842, and opposed the Warehousing bill.

Mr. Bayly of Va. made an argument agains the promised repeal of the new Tariff. He hoped the manufacturers would do no such thing, but regulate their business by the act which had jus-

Mr. Payne of Alabama followed with a high wrought eulogy upon Mr. Hilliard of Alabama, who had voted for the tariff of 1846. The tariff of 1842 was then opposed in a long argument. Mr. Payne said that the principle of protection was gone and could never be revived. If this bill just passed should be repealed, the duties of

1800 would be revived, of five, ten and fifteen per Mr. Stewart, of Pa., addressed the Committee in reply. The tariff of 1846 he spoke of as worse ban the Mexican war.

Mr. Chapman, of Md., next obtained the floor, but gave way for a motion that the Committee which prevailed, and the Committee rose. And the House adjourned.

peared in the National Intelligencer of Saturday : TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA. In a few days I shall publish an Address, vin licating before you my course in the Senate of the United States, and explaining the causes

this publication will be frankly stated in the address. Respectfully, WILL. H. HAYWOOD, Jr. WASHINGTON, August 1, 1846.

no confirmation of the absurd stories in relation to the molesting of Mr. Dallas house.

We trust that the reported ebulitions of popuar excitement in Philadelphia, consequent upon the passage of the new Tariff bill, may pass off, armlessly, at once. We find by yesterday's mail no confirmation of the reported attempt to molest others engaged in burning him in effigy, made threats, but were prevented by men of better judgment. Thus to insult or injure a man, or his property, is mean and cowardly, as well as criminal. The good sense of the people will frown down all violence and disorder.

[Alexandria Gazette, [Correspondence of the Norfock Beacon.] OLD POINT, Friday, July 31, 1846.
Gentlemen: The Court of Enquiry, in the case of General Gaines, only met, and adjourned to-day. It is understood that General Gaines is preparing a written statement, which he will lay before the Court to-morrow.

## THE ENQUIRER. the Smithsonian Institute bill was a gem of its | feature in our Government, that taxation and re-RICHMOND, VA.

Monday Morning, August 3, 1846.

GOING-GOING-GONE! In the year 1842-the memorable year-the Fall of the year-when Daniel Webster to "a sea of upturned faces," in Fanenil Hall," made of Mr. Tyler's admininistration, which had him for Secretary of State. Important events were plexion of the great Whig party constantly occurring. The high Tariff of '42-the exorbitant Tariff-the Tariff of high-handed exaction -the Tariff passed by unlawful combination of interests-had just been enacted. The Whig party appeared to have the control of things in the country-having omnipotent majorities in both Houses of Congress. The bark had been launched upon the "sea," and the whole party seemed prosperous and happy, except-Daniel

"where to go."

After a while, however, the great Whig "sea" became boisterous. Its quiet was disturbed. Its wand of success was defied. Its ficticious system of "protection" was acknowledged to be in danger. The American people, loathing the excesses of the party whilst in power placed Mr. Polk in the Presidential chair. And then the services of Mr. Webster were wanted. The monopolist 100,000 dollars. Since then, no one has asked the question, "where is Daniel Webster to go?" He is gone. He is gone into the service of the their designs in the Senate of the United States. The late debates are full of his sayings. On the Tariff question, he has been oftener than usual upon the floor. He has ever been ready to have a word when any thing connected with the Tariff | things be tolerated in Trinidal in 1846?" was before the Senate. We do not dispute his eloquence and his impressiveness of manner. Let them pass. Let the country admit them But, in truth, how vain and how weak is his last effort in regard to the Tariff bill! It seems like the foible of a great man. He contends-not by reason, or argument, or fact—that the new Tariff ca, to perpetrate these enormities, and that, too, un-Where is the proof of it? Look at the schedule of humbug. the new bill, which has been published, and see it it be so. Any one who will take the trouble to examine the bill, will find that all articles of general use are admitted at a less duty than under the Tariff of '42 whilst articles of luxuthe President's hands nearly a week.

The Tariff Bill being completed, the President will, it is anticipated, append his signature to it to-morw.

W. H.

Telected, uncertainty and to me that he has either misconceived or perverted by the miscale of the virginia delegation were exerted against it. In vain did they nication. My object, as avowed, was simply to give it as my decided opinion, that a majority of give it as my decided opinion, that a majority of give it as my decided opinion, that a majority of give it as my decided opinion, that a majority of give it as my decided opinion, that a majority of give it as my decided opinion, that a majority of give it as my decided opinion, that a majority of give it as my decided opinion, that a majority of give it as my decided opinion, that a majority of give it as my decided opinion. moved to reduce the duty on various articles ge-W. Jones lent the vigor of his in ellect, to modify the stringent provisions of the bill; and was at home upon the question; but his lucid arguments and his active exertions did not tell upable and indefatigable. Other members of the delegation were prominent in opposition to the odious features of the bill. It, however, became a law, and filled the pockets of the monopolists. As its champion, Mr. Webster was chosen by the men of Lowell. He has served them faithfully, but in vain. Now, his hopes being frustrated, he occupies himself in the delivery of moral lectures to the Senate, and, through that body, to the people of the United States. In spite of him, how-

> Every species of misrepresentation seems to be employed by a portion of the Whig press in rewho sustained the Tariff bill. Where their motives could not be impugned for advocating the principle of the bill, they have been most violently assailed in regard to the details, which, all adcaped censure. The last Martinsburg Gazette brings us a letter from Mr. Bedinger, in which log chain." Mr. Bedinger shows that so far from let him speak for himsell:

WASHINGTON, July 24, 1846. To the Editor of the Murtinsburg Gazette: Sir: I have just seen in the Charlestown Free

Press, of the 23d inst., the following extract, purporting to be copied from your paper: "THAT POOR MAN'S LOG CHAIN-We suppose there is not a man in this whole disdoes not remember the denunciations of Mr. Bedinger against the black Tariff of 1812, chain, while the fop sports his gold rigging at the same old ten per cent."

I presume it cannot be your wish to misrepresent me, and I request, the elore, to be permitted to correct, through your columns, the errors contained in the extract quoted-above.

If you will take the trouble to look at the Tariff act of 1842, you will find this provision in it: "On wrought iron nails, on axletrees, or paris thereof, mill irons, and mill cranks of wrought iron, or wrought iron for ships, lecomotives and steam engines, or iron chains, other than chain ca-

only provision affecting the "Poor Man's Log and our Magistrates too, if we have Magistrates Chain" to be found in the act which has recently passed the House of Representatives, may be valorem." Under this act, "the poor man" may purchase his log chain, paying only 30 per cent. Tariff" of 1842, he was compelled to pay a tax cent, on its actual value! So that "Mr. Bedinger has not voted for a Tariff bill which leaves the identical tax on the log chain," but for one which reduces that tax more than two-thirds. 1842, you will find this provision in it: "On stance to show to what extent and extremes such watches or parts of watches, or watch materials, not specified, 71 per cent," and you will find in the act for which I voted the following: "Watches, and parts of watch materials, of all kinds, not es, and paris of watch market per cent." So the act for which "Mr. Bedinger voted" increases the tax on the fop's "gold rigging" two-and-a-half per cent, or one-third, while it reduces the tax on the "poor man's log chain" more than two thirds.

I have the honor to be, Your obedient servant, HENRY BEDINGER.

Nil teligit quod non ornavit. The press in the West and South-west is teem-

productions of the country. The argument which he made upon the Tariff bill was one of the best all experience prove, and all history, ancient and that were delivered.

The following paragraph is from the Pennsylto see occupied by that well-reputed and influen-

tial journal: "WAIT A LITTLE LONGER."-To our a speech, he asked the significant question, where am I to go?" He was then in the grasp over you. Let the new bill be tried fairly. Do not be led by the estimates and prophecies of the Whigs into the ranks of the enemy. Be calm-be true. A little patience, and a very little time, rapidly transpiring, and changes in the comly in support of the new measure of the Govern-At all events, do not condemn before a "Wait a little longer."

A commercial treaty has been concluded between the United States and the Kingdom of the "Two Sicilies," signed at Naples by our Charge, William H. Polk, Esq., and the authorities of

THE BRITISH PHILANTHROPY AND Webster. He was not then of the party. He was THE SLAVE TRADE.-We clip the followwith Mr. Tyler's administration, and knew not ing, says the New York Heald, from the Trinidad Spectator:

"Yesterday there was wittessed in the yard at Government House a scene disgraceful to a free country-a scene bearing a ariking resemblance to what is witnessed in a processed slave market. The Indian Immigrants, by the Lord William Bentinck, from Madras, and the Cadet, from Calcutta, amounting to four huidred and fifty three. were distributed gratis to the favorite applicants by the Immigrant Agent General, in pure Balti-Cuban style. In apportioning to the manufacturers took him up at the price of planters the respective numbers applied for, no triendship. Wives were sparated from their husbands, and children from their parents.— He is gone. He is gone into the service of the While being thus meted on as mules, if a hushigh Tariffites, to fulfil their wishes, to carry out band rushed towards his wift, or vice versa, or a fectionate creatures were rulely pushed back in he most brutal and unfeeling manner by that amalgamation of inhumanty and self-conceit, the Immigration Agent General. Shall such

It this is not slave dealing and that, too, of the worst kind, we would like to know what it is. Such scenes as that already nentioned above are never now a-days. It is reserved for the humane vocabulary, in denouncing the slavery of Amerider the sanction of law, and the plea of benefitbill injures the poor man, and assists the rich. ting the blacks. Out upon such hypocrisy and

They can see the mote in our eye, but cannot discern the beam in their own!

For the Enquirer. Gentlemen: In my hasty communication bearing date the 8th, and published in the Enquirer of ry are charged an additional per centage .- May the 12th, I had no expectation of provoking pared for them by Mr. James II. Edmondson, The Tariff of '42 was passed by one vote. | what seems to me to be an uncalled for attack in | in an adjoining grove of oaks; after which Tho It was resolved on in caucus, and all amend- the Enquirer of June the 30th, over the signature ments, even in regard to the most trifling details, of "Conventionist." I should not trouble you Thomas S. Flournoy and John B. Stovail, rejected, unless offered by Mr. Filmore, the Whig | with any reply to "Conventionist," but it appears | Esqua, as Vice Presidents, the following toasts Chairman of the Committee of Ways and to me that he has either misconceived or pervert- were drunk: the people of Halifax were opposed to a Conven-tion, accompanied with the circumstances and reasons that induced that belief. He says, "In much struck with the error of your correspondent modify the stringent provisions of the bill; states that the people generally did not make the but he was unheeded. T. W. Gilmer- even now Convention question a test in the county for delelamented—exerted all his parliamentare tact in saliration Virginialism in the county for delevant, to defeat it. 10. 11. Liunter was there, ions to correct the opinion as therein expressed by your correspondent, but fair play would seem to require that justice should be awarded to both paron the result. Win. Smith was there, zealous, ties, all being interested in the master." It is true as "Conventionist" says, he does not seem "particularly anxious to correct" my error, but rather appears to labor throughout his piece to convict me of injustice and unfairness towards others.— But, Messrs, Editors, even lawyers sometimes jury. I mean no disrespect to that honorable prossion, or any individual member belonging to it; far he it from me to do so. Let us look to the re-cord and evidence, and see whether "Conventionist" has fully succeeded in convicting me of injuassumed the position above indicated-that is, the ever, the masses of our country, we predict, will, | Convention question-Majors and Stovall being by their unbought suffrages, approve of the bill. | in favor of a Convention on the mixed basis, and Warkins and Hughes opposed to it. "Conventionist" says the same thing. I further stated that the people generally did not make the convention question a test in the canvass, and that many ingard to the votes of those members of Congress dividuals voted for the convention candidates from personal and other considerations. I might confidently appeal to the convention candidates themselves, (one of them at least,) for the truth of this assertion. "Conventionist" says, "This issue was proclaimed from the stiles at the Court-house and mit, are at present, in some respects, imperfect. at every point in the county where the candidates The able delegation from Virginia have not es- spoke: that Stovall and Major were the convention men, and Hughes and Watkins opposed to it. Upon this ground alone, the whole county was traversed, every corner stirred up. All who he refutes the charge made against him, that he intended to go to the polls, it is believed, went .desired to lay a heavy tax upon "the poor man's Every man voted understandingly," &c. "The candidates made the issue." Again, "Conventionist says, "Although much light still remains cover having increased the tax upon the "poor man's ed up with regard to the present Constitution, log chain," the present bill has reduced it. But (which was scarce half made up, and that so iame and ill-proportioned as to require a thorough reproduction.) there was enough elicited to denonstrate to the entire satisfaction of those who carried the election, that such gross imperfection Leaving the conclusion, and by no means straine! inference, that our convention candidates I leave this question to "Conventionist," and his friends, the delegates elect, to settle between themselves. But says "Conventionist" again: "Let because it laid a duty of 30 per cent, on the poor man's log chain, and only 10 per cent, on the gold watch chain of the fop. Now, what think veroor men 3 Mr. Bedinger has voted for a Tariff bill, which leaves this identical law on your log class of favors or offices "Conventionis" alludes; for I know of no provision in our Constitution or laws, that makes or provides for sinecures am sure it cannot be properly applied to them; for their's is a very laborious and responsible office.

Your correspondent, says "Conventionist," acfections in our present Constitution that might be remedied, and some radical changes and alterations profitably made, &c. But I differ with our delegates elect, (and with "Conventionist" too, I presume from his communication.) as to what constitutes those desirable remedies, changes and

alterations. Now, this four cents per pound is equivalent, officers, Judicial and Ministerial, by the people, not to 30 per cent, ad valorein, as you have sta- even down to a Constable; though I am not ted, but to ninety-three per cent, ad valorem! The | certain that they include the Judges-our Judges should be independent, further than amenable (as they are) to the Constitution and laws of the land, found in the following words: "On iron, in bars, | for their good behavior, especially if we expect blooms, bolts, loops, pigs, rods, slabs, or other to procure the services of high minded, honorable form, not otherwise provided for, 30 per cent. ad men, who will discharge the duties pertaining to men, who will discharge the duties pertaining to their office without favor, partiality or affection. Why, sirs, it was quite common in vass, if a Magistrate happened to be opposed to a Convention, to hear the charge made against him more than three times as great, or ninety-three per that he was interested, he was looking forward to the Sheriffalty, and hence it was that he was opposed to a Convention. I do not mean to apply this remark to "Conventionist," nor have any reayou will look again, at the "Black Tariff" of ever to him, and I merely mention the circum-

slang is resorted to.

But, says "Conventionist," "We are unwilling to believe any assertion which goes to impute unworthy motives, in an attempt to submit the call of a Convention, by any part of our people, that the main object is to get the power and ascendancy, and, by consequence, exercise it over the majority with iron and a mischievous rule." Referring, I suppose, to the remark in my former communication, that whenever the East surrenders our present basis of representation, we not only place ourselves completely in the power of our Western brethren, who must be superhuman if they do not use it for their own benefit, but we deprive ourselves of a part of our strength and representation in the Federal Government with compliments to the brief, but ingenious Do I to our Western brethren any injustice? Do

modern, confirm the fact, that you may give any ortion, sect or section of the human family, revanian. It takes such ground as we would like will use it for their own benefit? Besides, the course of the West last Winter in the Legislature, on the subject of a Convention, fully warrants the deduction and the conclusion; for as soon as they failed to get a Convention, or to submit the call of a Convention upon the white basis, did they not turn round and vote for the indefinite postponement of the whole subject? With regard to Messis. Stovall and Majors, "renewing the issue at a suitable subsequent day," making Convention or no Convention the test, with the distinct understanding, that each voter shall express his sentiments on the subject by his vote, I leave the solution of that question to time and circumstances. I did not mean to convey the idea, that they professed opinions and principles they did not entertain, nor that they would shrink from principles they avowed, but that, by that time,

they would, in my opinion, ascertain that the peo-ple of Halifax did not fully concur with them in their views relative to a Convestion, and that they, therefore, being good and genuine Republicans, would "yield a hearty acquiescence." Perhaps, Messrs. Editors, one item of offence in my former communication is, that I was rather too charitable to one of the candidates in defining what I believed to be his true position. I have heard some inkling to that effect. Will "Conventionist" pardon and excuse me for conjecturing

piece was suggested, prompted, or solicited by others? One other remark, Messrs, Editors, and I have done. It you will compare the vote polled last Spring with the average vote of the county, you | tional interests, has cast his vote in such a manwill find, that notwithstanding the forcible ha-ranguing of the Convention candidates, and the plc, whose general representative he is. energetic effort made to rouse, stimulate, and stir up the people in every hole and corner of the county, on the subject of a Convention, there was not, with the usual exceptions in such case, any very great excitement or deep interest manifested as to the result of our election. Indeed, it was a thin one, and there has nothing transpired or ocdegree to change my belief, that a majority of the people of Halifax are opposed to a Convention. I now yield the field cheerfully to "Conventiontrouble you again on the subject,

Yours, respectfully, &c.

HOUSE.

fax Court House with great spirit, unanimity and cordiality, and without distinction of party. About 11 o'clock, a large concourse of ladies and the act of 1842? Just as they received the veto of gentlemen assembled in the Baptist church, when, the United States Bank. Ruin is already their after an impressive prayer by the Rev. John A. cry. On every side we are saluted with predictions of ruin to the manufacturer, ruin to the by Col. Elisha Barksdale, and an eloguent and farmer and laborer, ruin to the merchant, and utappropriate Oration was delivered by B. F. Gar- ter ruin to the home market. Like a deluge, they

rett, Esq.

The gentlemen then adjourned to dinner, premas J. Green, Esq., being called on to preside

 The Day we Celebrate.
 The Memory of Washington. 3. The Heroes of the Revolution : Their meory shall last while patriotism lives in the breasts of their descendants.

rican in heart-his brilliant services are grateful-5. The Constitution of the U. States: Founded in compact and created by sovereign States it will be a perpetual bond of union, if the principle of the pri

6 The President of the United States. 7. The Army of the United States: Their re-

only an opportunity to rival the galiant achieve-ments of the army, and, though small, it recognizes no "mistress of the ocean. Virginia: The Mother of States and of 10. Gen. Taylor: "Rough and Ready" in the

camp, brilliant and bold in achieving victories, modest and chaste in recounting them in her loneliness, still more brilliant in the great American Constellation. 12. Oregon: The amicable adjustment of the

boundary question, difficult as it was, exhibits in a wonderful degree the wisdom and pendence that prevailed in the councils of the two nations. Maker fair." VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By the President. The Orator of the Day.-

(Drunk with great applause.)

Mr. Garrett rose and returned his thanks for the compliment conveyed by the enthusiastic reception of the toast, in a feeling and eloquent manner, and concluded by offering the following: The Doctrine of Modern Equality: Let us renember that where there is no law there is no li-By John R. Edmunds, first Vice President .-The Reader of the Declaration of Independence

loudly called for, who, after a few remarks begging to be excused from speaking, offered in re-

be their best days, By Geo. H. West, Gen Zackary Taylor.— His victories at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma have placed him by the side of the immor-By Wm. E. Bouldin. The Declaration of In-

dependence. The noblest paper ever penned by man: When its principles shall cease to be cher- leave all clear again. ished and respected, virtue will have retreated rom the world and freedom become an obsolete By John O'Bryan, Ireland : The eloquent

John Randolph of Roanoke once said: "I have seen that rara axis in terris (a black swan,) but By Thomas J. Green. John C. Calhoun, and his late course on the Oregon question: Ostra-cism for this would but exalt him the more. The of the city of Richmond, and that they had deter-

glittering point of the electric rod but blazes the mined to test the law imposing a tax on the in- Capital Stock, ceives the bult, protects the mansion. By James H. Edmundson. The people of the United States: Too strong to be vanquished—too free to be enslaved-too proud to covet the domain of their neighbors.

By Alfred S. Reid. Henry Clay: When the Lilliputian traducers of this mighty man shall have spent their ephemeral existence, and passed into oblivion, the name of Henry Clay will be pointed to as the crowning pearl in the diadem of his country's glory.
By Wm. M. Howerton Popular Elucation.

The surest cure for all political diseases.

By George C. Holt. Virginia: The garden spot of the world-Halifax, the garden spot of

By Henry C. Moon. The Volunteers of Halifax, who have so gallantly signified their readiness to respond to their country's call: Victory will, ere long, perch on men so brave and true. By Thomas J. Green. The President's message, refusing to disclose the confidential ap-plication of the secret service fund by his predecessor: Worthy of the wise and considerate policy of a Jefferson, and the pure and immaculate honor of a Madison.

By George H. West. The Orator of the Day:

deserves, as he will receive, at the hands of a generous and intelligent community, that confidence and support to which his talents and honorable earing so justly entitle him.

By John O'Bryan. President Polk: By his Oregon policy he has hushed the murmurs of a fearful war—has brightened a nation's honor, and gladdened the hearts of millions of Freemen. By William M. Howerton. The Ladies of Halifax : The fairest Eves, manufactured from

A fine specimen of the Virginia gentleman. He

Adams. By W. W. Breedlove. Bigots may bow to Popes, and Bonapartes contend for thrones, but it is to woman I will bow, and for whom I'll con-

champion, and the world of a brilliant light.

"Farewell, great soul—
If virtue's votary—if freedom's friend
Be worthy of the palm, and robes of white,
Then you have place eternal with the blessed.
Adieu! adieu! your country mourns!"

There were several complimentary toasts given to gentlemen present, viz: to Messrs. John R. Edmunds, J. B. Stovall, Woodson Hughes, Thomas S. Floornoy, Mr. William M. Howerton, Thomas J. Green, &c., each of whom being successively called out, contributed much to the good humor and social bilarity of the evening by their humorous, playful and appropriate addresses in response. The company then separated without a single incident calculated in any manner to mar the joyous festivity of the day. Several toasts are nnavoidably omitted, which it was impossible for the Secretary to eatch from the sound, and which have not been since handed

> THE SPIRIT OF THE PRESS. THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

[From the New York Eneming Post.]
The firinness which the Senate has shown amid the circumstances has filled every friend of the bill with the highest satisfaction. This is rendered still more intense by the decided and noble course of the Vice President, who, unswayed by any mere personal considerations or sec ha- her as was required by the great body of the peo-

This bill itself, considered as a law, will receive the approbation of a large portion even of the manufacturers. Very many of them neither need or desire the high duties exacted under the present law, and it is with perfect indifference, except as a party measure, that they witness its repeal. It is only the few whose interests are so highly protected, and whose profits have been so enormous, that made the loudest opposition to the repeal of the present law. With the mass of the people this bill will win high favor. It enlarges hoping it will not be necessary for me to the field of their industry; it presents new and unlimited opportunities for the exercise of their enterprise and energies; it annuls the restraints of the act of 1842, which limited the profitable FOURTH OF JULY AT HALIFAX COURT | pursuits of all classes and games freely free fields or rapor, or reduced the profits of each man, which are his stimulants to exertion; it re- each house carried the tariff of 1842; and by one The Fourth of July was celebrated at Hali- , peals an act which has enriched the government, but which has, like an incubus, pressed upon the a law.

energies of the mass of the people. But how will the Whigs receive the repeal of say, one scene of entire and complete ruin will spread over the land. We are forced to join in this cry of ruin. We predict overwhelming ruin late and late July, 1845, and late July, 1846. to the unjust and enormous profits of the manufacturers; ruin to the immense bounties on the exnortation of refined suga; ruin to the princely gains of those who have nothing to sus ain them gains of those who have nothing to sus and does but the monstrous protection unjustly afforded by the present law. Let there be no Whig amendment to this bill, says Senator Crittenden. Let it ment to this bill, says Senator Crittenden. Let it ment to this bill, says Senator it and then in the onhave no Whig traits about it, and then, in the onmore united.

[ From the New York Journal of Commerce.] NOW FOR A PANIC. - On referring to our Magic Almanac for all Times and Seasons, we find written against the present period, "A grand last half year,

Tariff Panic about these days." We mention it Balance due to other Bks., Looking further along we find a galandar for the world is not coming to an entitoring yet, not-

withstanding the efforts to be made for that object, Some of the Philadelphia papers are as certain hat the country is ruined, as they were when the U. States Bank was got rid of. ceedingly severe upon the Vice President, and pre-dict the most direful consequences to him personilly, as well as to the country. Says the North

American"Against those who have dishonored them-"Against those who have dishonored them-selves and ruined Pennsylvania, the agents of this scheme of guilty oppression, there comes a reckoning that will make them gibbet warnings to future politicians of the same false school— Calmly, but firmly, the people of Pennsylvania will proceed to do them justice. In her cup o bitterness the bitterest drops have been mingled by those whom she most trusted; they will not To the nation at large, this bill of abominations promises evils which the patriot shudders to an desolate. The maledictions of impoverished mil-lions will fall upon its authors; and the South, the thoughtless and arrogant South, will find its triumplis over "the white slaves of the North" turned into deep and butter repentance before the history of this bill shall have been fully written.'

[Orful!] [From the Pennsylvanian.] As we shall have, in all probability, something o say upon the subject hereafter, we retrain extended comment at present, with the mere expression that while in our opinion the change is too sweeping, we do not believe it will bring ruin upon a country in the full vigor of youth, enterprise and intelligence. It may give an opportuply a loast, which has not since been handed to the Secretary.

By John H. Elam. The surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution: May their last days pity for panic makers to indite lugubrious arti-Our friends in the interior, and elsewhere, must prepare, should this bill finally pass, for all the panic appliances of the Whigs. The materials Excess of assets over liaare, doubtless, all ready in the hands of those political chemists of the North American and U. S. Gazette, and every effort will be made, of course, to make the thunder thus manufactured, effective and startling. But the storm will pass over and

Messrs. Editors: An article appeared in your I have never seen an Irish Tory, or the man who | wealth against Dr. Piumer for relusing to give to the Commissioner of the Revenue the amount of his salary for the year 1845. It was stated I deem it due to myself to state that I did not attend the meeting of clergymen referred to, nor did I concur in the determination to which they came.

The grounds of my dissent I will briefly state—
The salary tax is a tax on labor. A man's salary is as much the product of kind. brighter for the lightning's stroke, and while it te- come of clergymen, and he (Dr. P.) had been se-

The salary tax is a tax on labor. A man's salary is as much the product of his labor as the crep of the farmer, the fabrics of the manufacturer, or the creations of the artist. I exceedingly doubt the wisdom of the policy which imposes a tax on the wisdom of the policy which imposes a tax on the industry and enterprise of the country. If, Of the outstanding debt at Bank and Branchhowever, our rulers deem such a tax necessary complain of it. But this much the citizens of the Common wealth have a right to demand—that it shall be equally and fairly imposed—that all productive labor shall be taxed, and taxed alike.—

The calculate of each denomination of notes in circulation cannot be furnished in this statement, as some of the branches have fulled to give the particulars in the statements which have been received. The whole amount of all denominations is given above. The salary tax of our State is, in my ju gment, unjust. It is levied on the labor of that class of the salary tax of our state is an angular transfer of the salary tax of our state is, in my ju gment, rated by this State, is salary tax of our state is, in my ju gment, and of those incorporated elsewhere, is salary tax of our state is, in my ju gment, and of those incorporated elsewhere, is salary tax of our state is, in my ju gment, and the salary tax of our state is, in my ju gment, and the salary tax of our state is, in my ju gment, and the salary tax of our state is, in my ju gment, and the salary tax of our state is, in my ju gment, and the salary tax of our state is, in my ju gment, and the salary tax of our state is, in my ju gment, and the salary tax of our state is, in my ju gment, and the salary tax of our state is, in my ju gment, and the salary tax of our state is, in my ju gment, and the salary tax of our state is, in my ju gment, and the salary tax of our state is, in my ju gment, and the salary tax of our state is, in my ju gment, and the salary tax of our state is, in my ju gment, and the salary tax of our state is, in my ju gment, and the salary tax of our state is, in my ju gment, and the salary tax of our state is, in my ju gment, and the salary tax of our state is, in my ju gment, and the salary tax of our state is, in my ju gment, and the salary tax of our state is, in my ju gment, and the salary tax of our state is, in my ju gment, and the salary tax of our state is, in my ju gment, and the salary tax of our state is, in my ju gment, and the salary tax of our state is, in my ju gment, and the salary tax of our state is, in my ju gment, and the salary tax of our state is, in my ju gment, and the salary tax of our state is, in my ju gment, and the salary tax of our state is o dollars per annum, to the exclusion of the numerous classes of mechanics, merchanis, larmers, &c., whose labor is, in general, more liberally rewarded by the productiveness of their occupations. A clerk in a manufacture of the manufacture of the surplus or contingent fund of the Bank. tablishment pays a poli tax and a tax on his property, whether it be little or much—this is fair, for his employer is taxed in precisely the same manner-but, should his salary exceed four hun-dred dollars a year, he must may an onerous tax on his income, or the product of his labor. This is unjust; for his employer, with profits perhaps men as such have it to pay, but that it is laid unjustly and unreasonably on a small class of the community, who cannot well bear it—that clerks, agents, officers, &c., with clergymen, are selected from the community, and made to pay a tax on the rewards of their daily labor. I am willing to unite with those who are oppressed by the law in all suitable afform. the best ribs, that can be furnished by modern suitable efforts to procure its repeal; or, it it could By Beverly Barksdale, jr., (sent.) Geo. W. be done by constitutional means, to prevent its excand eloquent, speech of Robert Dale Owen, of Indiana, upon the Tariff bill; and no more has been said than was due to the ability of the man. His speech on the Oregon question was replete with historical interest, and tended very much to elucidate that vexed question. His speech upon cution, but I am not willing to unite with clergy-

By L. E. Adams. The Reader of the Decla- | fact paid, and they are protected in their persons presentation shall go together, and thereby give them the taxing and expending power. I, for one, should be both to trust them. For does not one, should be both to trust them. For does not one, should be loth to trust them. For does not one, should be loth to trust them. For does not one, should be loth to trust them. For does not one, should be loth to trust them. For does not one, should be loth to trust them. For does not one, should be loth to trust them. For does not one, should be loth to trust them. For does not one, should be loth to trust them. For does not one, should be loth to trust them. For does not one, should be loth to trust them. For does not one, should be loth to trust them. law which I deem oppressive to myself in common with a numerous class of my fellow-citizens. I hope clerks, agents, officers, clergymen, all whose labor is taxed, will appeal to the legislature for the removal of the unequal burden.—I can scarcely doubt but that the legislature, on a candid consideration of the subject, will abolish candid consideration of the subject, will abolish the invidious tax. In these remarks it has not been my purpose to cast the slightest imputation on the conduct of the esteemed clergymen who have deemed it proper to resist the law. They have pursued the course which to them seemed wisest. I have differed with them in opinion, but should not have troubled the public with my views on the subject had not the general terms in which the meeting of clergymen in this city was described, authorized the inference that I was

The Select Committee to investigate the cause of the leakage of the Oregon treaty and correspondence make no progress. Mr. Graham, of the North American, knew nothing of the

[Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.]
BALTIMORE, July 31, 1846-5, P. M. Business, generally speaking, remains un-changed and dull. Some sales of Howard Street Flour at \$4, and 200 barrels very choice this morning at 4 124; City Mills 4 25; Susquehanna 4 124; Rye Flour 3 12 1:2; and Corn Meal 2 62 1:2 to 2 75. The inspections of flour this week are 9.525 barrels, and 1.070 half do., besides 88 barrels Rye Flour, and 336 do. Corn Meal. Of the above, over 6,000 barrels were City Mills. Sales of good prime new wheat continue to be made at 85 to 92 cents, and old do. at 88 to 94 The quality of the new wheat is better than had been anticipated. White Corn 52 cents; vellow do, 53 a 54 cents—a decime. Oats 28 to 30 cents for new and old; Rve 65 cents. Whiskey is still selling at 24 a 25 cents. 100 hogs-heads New Orleans Sugar at 6 50 to 6 75. Molasses dull. Nothing doing in coffee. Provisions are unchanged.

The money market is tight. Large payments are now due, and must be met.

ARTHUR GOODWIN, Esq., was on Wednesday last, elected Cashier of the Farmers' Bank of Virginia at Fredericksburg, in place of Maj. Hugh M. Patton, dec'd. The appointment of Teller, in place of Mr. Goodwin, has not yet been made. made .- [Fredericksburg Herald

AEMARKABLE COINCIDENCE.-It is remarkable that one vote carried the tariff of 1824; one vote the tariff of 1828; one vote in vote in the Senate the tariff of 1846 has become

FARMERS' BANK OF VIRGINIA, )

Your obedient servant, WM. H. MACFARLAND, Pres't. To His Excellency, WILLIAM SMITH

1845. 1846. \$4,566,771.77 84,735,568.47 14.244.77 39.825.99 144,040.51 154.886.76 65,566.83 701,370.46 222,076 11 225,701 01 185,770 15 188,073 71 \$5,877,989 43 \$2,675,600 00 \$2,676,600 00 217,523 45 231,143 81 107,664 76

24,801 35

STATE OF VIRGINIA, City of Richmond, to wit:
Richard Denny, First Accountant of the Farmers'
Bank of Virginia, this day personally appeared before
me, a Justice of the Peace of the city aforesaid, and
made onth, that the within statements, made out from
the books of the Bank, and from the quarterly returns
received from the branches, are correct, to the best of
his knowledge and belief.
Given under my hand this 24th day of July 1848.

Due from other Banks In Banking Houses, Acquired for debts, Specie, Resulting balance of trans-257,255 73 260,441 25 17,124 24 \$3,294,859 01 \$3,196,229 83

171,031 69 173,455 24 \$3,294,859 01 \$3,196,929 83

GENERAL STATE of the BANK OF VIRGINIA and BRANCHES, on the first day of July, 1846. compared with the July 1, 1845. 450,205 69 307,543 57 535 93 \$6,981,822 68 \$5,897,395 72

\$6,981,822 08 \$5,897,395 72 Amount of Exchange furnished by the Bank, in checks, on Banks in other States, for the quarter ending 1st July, \$501,436,66
Amount that has accrued from premiums 1,453 03

953,772 55

BANK OF VIRGINIA, July 17, 1846.
The undersigned, Directors of the Bank of Virginia, have examined the foregoing statement, and certify that it is truly compiled from the returns of the several

ISAAC DAVENPORT, A. ROBINSON, Ja., THO. R. PRICE,

DR. C. J. KENWORTHY. PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA,